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The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Moderate Southwest winds; partly cloudy; early morning showers.
1 p.m. Observations: Barometric pressure, 1009.1 mbs., 29.80 in. Temperature, 87.1 deg. F. Dew point, 78 deg. F. Relative humidity, 73 Wind direction, Southwest. Wind force, 14 knots.
High water: 4 ft. 1 in. at 8:05 p.m. Low water: 3 ft. 4 in. at 12.12 a.m. (Saturday).

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VOL. III NO. 166

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1948.

Another Airport For Canton

Canton, July 16.—With two big airfields—the Tien Ho serving military planes and the White Cloud serving commercial aircraft—there are plans to provide Canton with a third airport, it is understood here.

The two present fields are in the distant suburbs of Canton itself. If a new one is to be built, it is believed it will be constructed in Honam, an island on the southern bank of the Pearl River.

Preliminary survey work, preparatory to the choice of site, is said to have begun.

The northern part of Honam faces Canton proper. A large suspension bridge connects the city with the island.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS HOPE TO FORCE ALLIES OUT OF BERLIN IN 8 WEEKS

Berlin, July 15.—A high-ranking Russian political officer told Berlin Communists in private tonight that the Western powers will be forced to leave Berlin in eight weeks "if certain gaps in the blockade can be effectively closed," it was reliably learned today.

The Communists included top-ranking officers of the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity Party and the editors of Berlin's Communist newspapers. "Whatever action the Western Allies may take following the receipt of the Russian note, there can be no change in Russian policy regarding Berlin," the officer is reported to have said.

"It would be a great mistake to interpret the Russian note as meaning that Moscow desires four-power talks on the German problem. If the Western powers want such talks the Soviet Union might agree, but there will be no Russian initiative in the matter."

"The real meaning of the Russian note is that the request for the lifting of the blockade has been definitely rejected. Complete Soviet control of Berlin is vital for the Soviet Union—"

ital as the Soviet Sphere of influence in the Balkans and the question of the control of the Danube, the officer is said to have stated. "Berlin is a political and economic

traffic centre of Eastern Europe which it is vital for the Soviet Union to control. There can be no question of any relaxation of our efforts to make the Western powers leave Berlin. If the blockade is consequently maintained and 'certain gaps' are closed, the Allies will be forced to leave Berlin within eight weeks," the officer is reported to have said.—Reuter.

AIR MANOEUVRES

Berlin, July 15.—American air officials said the Russians had formed their tonight that Soviet fighters would be conducting manoeuvres in the air corridor from five airfields between Berlin and Western Germany. This was the largest number of airfields yet mentioned in corridor training flights. The air corridors across the Russian occupation zone are the planes through which a day and night armada of U.S. and British planes has been flying since the Russian imposed restrictions, stopped land transport four weeks ago.

The threat of restrictions on these corridors had been voiced by the official Russian newspaper, "Tegliche Rundschau," which claimed that traffic conditions in the lanes which ran up to 20 miles in width, were "intolerable" because of alleged violations of safety rules and hinted that efforts would be made to reduce the number of corridors.

Such reduction obviously would be resisted by the Western powers as they are daily increasing their shuttle service to supply Berlin over the Russian blockade.—Associated Press.

CABINET STUDIES NOTE

London, July 15.—The British Cabinet spent three hours today studying the Soviet refusal to lift the Berlin blockade. An atmosphere of crisis prevailed. Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin went directly from the Cabinet meeting to the Buckingham Palace to report to the King. Anxious crowds waited in the street outside Prime Minister Attlee's residence.

A Foreign Office spokesman refused to comment. The Foreign Office said newspaper reports that new notes would be sent to Moscow within a week were "pure speculation." There was speculation the Western powers might refer the issues to the United Nations Security Council.—Associated Press.

Ration Test Completed



After completing five weeks of subsisting on life-raft minimum ration tests at Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island, N.Y., these two volunteers scale their weights. Sgt William E. Rohr, Indianapolis, Ind., (right), who weighed 187 pounds before starting the test, is down to 156, and Cpl. William J. Sayre, Parkersburg, W. Va., doing the weighing, dropped from 140 to 113 pounds.—AP Picture.

Spitfires Shoot Up Hideout

Action In Malaya

Kuala Lumpur, July 15.—Three rocket-firing RAF Spitfires used 600 pounds of explosive to demolish a suspected Communist insurgent hideout—a large native hut—in the jungle 35 miles northeast of here, today.

This is the second time rockets have been used in British efforts to clean up the small scale rising which the Government says is Communist inspired.

The pilots alternated rocket attacks with machine gun sweeps. No enemy was observed round the hut.—Associated Press.

STATEMENT DENIED

Singapore, July 15.—The Office of the Commissioner-General in Malaya, Mr Malcolm MacDonald, today denied that Sir Alexander Newbould, acting High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, had expressed the opinion that the police had adequate forces to deal with the present situation in Malaya.

A statement issued by the Commissioner-General's Office said: "A newspaper report that the Earl of Listowel, Minister for Colonial Affairs, had stated that Sir Alexander Newbould, acting High Commissioner in the Federation of Malaya, is satisfied that the police have adequate forces to deal with the present situation is clearly incorrect. Sir Alexander never expressed any such opinion. On the contrary, he authorised some time ago the recruitment of nearly 3,000 additional men to the police force with the necessary complement of additional officers."

"At the same time, he authorised the recruitment of many thousands of special constables to assist the regular police. The recruitment of both categories is proceeding energetically."

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Viscount Ellbank, asked the Minister whether the Government had made any arrangements for sending further troops to Malaya.

In reply, Lord Listowel, said: "I can assure the noble Viscount that the High Commissioner is satisfied that the police have adequate military support in the action they are taking against the gangsters."—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN INTEREST

Sydney, July 15.—Australia should offer to help combat the Communists in Malaya if Britain cannot make a sufficient show of force, Mr Percy Spender, former Australian Army Minister, said here today.

"Australia has a greater stake in Malaya than Britain," he declared. "Unless British prestige can be re-established in Malaya very quickly, the time is not far distant when British influence will cease to exist there."—Reuter.

Italian Communists Call Off General Strike

VICTORY FOR GASPERI'S GOVERNMENT

Rome, July 15.—Italy's Communists called off the paralysing nationwide general strike late tonight when the Government threatened to break it by force of arms and at any cost.

The Government announced cancellation of the strike, effective at noon Friday, after a day of riot and general industrial paralysis throughout Italy.

Communist-led mobs, whom the Government called armed troops and police, fought troops and police, dynamited main railway, stormed public utilities and seized control of Central Genoa.

They said their strike was in protest against the attempted assassination of Moscov-trained Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist leader.

Firing broke out tonight between Communist demonstrators and troops and police in Genoa, Italy's greatest port, and the Italian authorities assumed full emergency powers in the city.

One demonstrator was killed and two wounded seriously in a gun battle in downtown streets when troops and police charged into barricades and trenches which the Leftists had erected to hold the main central streets. However, the streets were cleared and the Army gained full control of the situation.

One rioter was killed near Milan and another near Bari in gunfights with the police. Thirteen persons were seriously wounded near Naples when two hand grenades were thrown during a fight between Communist and extreme Rightists. Nineteen persons were wounded in other disorders.

At one of a series of emergency meetings the Cabinet determined to break the strike and to offer armed protection for all who wanted to rejoin their jobs. Leftist union leaders, including Premier Alcide De Gasperi, to receive them and an announcement of the strike cancellation followed.

The Interior Minister, Mario Scelba, said tonight that "armed revolutionary forces" had blown up sections of a railway track on four lines and tried to cut the main telephone cable between north and central Italy.

He told Parliament that police forces are guarding the San Salvatore-Albatia telephone power

station in Tuscany, which is the main relay point between the north and central Italy, which were attacked late on Thursday.

TROOPS RETALIATE

He said that reinforcements rushed from Siena were attacked en route by "armed revolutionary forces" and were prevented from reaching Albino. However, other troops were sent from Grosseto and the nearby towns and the police attacked the "revolutionaries" with bombs and gunfire.

Government meanwhile poured troops into Genoa where Communist partisan squads set up gun emplacements and blocked the streets of Italy's biggest port with barricades. A dusk to dawn curfew was ordered in Genoa where a state of emergency was declared by the Government with police and troops on 24-hour duty.

The Genoa situation, however, threatened to provide a spark that might touch off disorders much more serious than those that occurred on Wednesday and Thursday when five persons were killed and at least 1,000 injured.

It seemed certain that the Communist partisans in Genoa, firmly entrenched throughout the downtown area of the city, would not observe the curfew. Reports from the port city said that even pedestrians and traffic in the downtown area, had been halted by the partisans.

GUNS ON ROOFTOPS

Signor Scelba told Parliament that Communist partisans in Genoa had set up machine guns on rooftops overlooking the police and army barracks late on Wednesday and established other gun positions on bridges and inter-sections.

Signor Scelba described Wednesday's attacks on the army and police barracks in Genoa which were all repulsed with a number of injuries on both sides.

He said that partisans on the Genoa power station cut off all electricity in the city for several hours on Thursday morning. He disclosed that the Communists occupied the Genoa telephone exchange for several hours on Thursday, cutting off the port from all communication with the rest of Italy, but the police finally drove them from the building.

The Parliamentary session ended abruptly in mid-session when Communist members ostentatiously started reading newspapers as Signor Scelba attacked them for condoning the public disorders. The Christian Democrat, Giovanni Gronchi, president of the Chamber, led the Government members from the session.

NEW INCIDENTS

New incidents occurred in the North.

At Turin, Communist youths stormed the Independent Rightist newspaper, La Stampa, smashing windows and wrecking the first floor offices. At Busto Arsizio, north

Arms To Fight Chinese Reds

Washington, July 15.—The Chinese Ambassador, Wellington Koo, today revealed that steps have been taken for the first shipments of United States arms and equipment to combat the Communists.

Ambassador Koo conferred on this subject with the Secretary of State, George Marshall, for more than an hour. He was accompanied by Mr Chen Li-fu, Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan.

The Chinese have had a "shopping list" ready for the purchase of arms from the \$125,000,000 granted by the Congress, for some time. But difficulties in connection with the United States requirements for budgetary and bookkeeping controls have held up withdrawals.—United Press.

9 OF 13 AIR CREW KILLED

Sallinas, Kans., July 15.—An Army B-29 with 13 men on board crashed and burned nearby killing nine of the crew.

The plane was returning to its base with a number of other B-29's from a simulated bombing mission. A witness reported flames and smoke were shooting from the plane when it was several hundred feet from the earth.—Associated Press.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR SAIGON

Saigon, July 15.—French and North African troops, among them paratroopers, killed 200 Vietnamese (Indo-Chinese Nationalists) troops and inflicted other heavy losses during an extensive military operation in the Plain of Reaches, near Cai Lay to the west of Saigon, it was learned today.

A training school was destroyed and a high-powered radio station generator, a river boat and a large quantity of material captured in the operation, which is still in progress. The French forces, it was reported, suffered some losses.—Reuter.

NEW PHILIPPINES CONSUL FOR H.K.

Manila, July 15.—Consul Tiburcio C. Baja is leaving for Hongkong on the first available transportation to take over the Republic's consulate there, it was officially learned today. He has just returned to Manila from his post in San Francisco, where he had served as Philippine Consul for 10 months.—Reuter.

One Killed, 34 Injured In Storms

Hutchinson, Kansas, July 15.—One man was killed and at least 34 persons were injured in a series of severe thunderstorms which swept across Kansas last night. Hail and winds of up to 100 miles per hour accompanied the downpours.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Tension In Europe

THE European scene is anything but comforting. Relations between the Western Powers and Soviet Russia have deteriorated to such a degree that the "cold war" is capable of exploding into active hostilities. In Italy life is disrupted and paralysed by nationwide strikes and demonstrations, and France too is suffering from a recrudescence of labour disputes of a magnitude calculated to deal a severe blow to the country's recovery programme. The Russians have now replied to the American, British and French notes of protest against the Soviet action in cutting off Western Berlin from the Soviet-controlled areas. Moscow has followed the expected line, completely denying any responsibility for the present impasse and placing the entire onus on the Western Allies. Like most categorical declarations, the Russian note ignores historical facts and advances arguments to suit its own ends. The Allies are accused of dismembering Germany, introducing a new currency and a new economy designed to threaten life in the Soviet-controlled areas, of violating the Potsdam agreement, of bringing about the collapse of the Four Power control of Berlin, and in consequence, have forfeited their right to administer any part of the German capital. The recital of so-called Allied misdeeds would make impressive reading to those who were unaware of the real history of the occupation of Germany. We have catalogued the events before the lowering of the Iron Curtain. Russia's unilateral introduction of a

separate economic system for Eastern Germany in defiance of the Potsdam agreement; her constant refusal to consider joint currency and economic reform; her high-handed suppression of freedom of movement between the East and the West, and her negative attitude at the various Big Four conferences connected with the future of Germany. Her present cynical attempt to starve the people living in Western Berlin is typical of the extremes to which Russia is prepared to go in order to try and embarrass the Western Powers and make impossible any co-operative administration. Britain and America have made the only possible answer in maintaining supplies to the beleaguered Berliners by means of a constant aerial ferry service. It is costly business but it will go on until Moscow relines that the Allies cannot be forced to surrender their occupation rights by such intimidating tactics. But while Berlin is the present focal point of the "cold war" the repercussions of the events there must be felt over a much wider area. The people of Germany, whether they be in the east or the west must feel apprehensive about the outcome of the split between the occupation Powers; for if it should eventually determine itself into a shooting war, the immediate background would be a mutilated Germany, populated by a people who have no illusion about the horrors of modern warfare. They may well begin to wonder whether unconditional surrender in one war of their own making does not finally mean extermination in another conflict for which they would be blameless.

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APRM



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ALL TOGETHER IN THIS . . .

delicious fruit drink

From Australia comes famous Mynor Fruit Cup, blended from the fresh juices of oranges, lemons, pineapples and passionfruit. The wonderful taste of Mynor reflects the sunny orchards where the fruit is grown. Bottled under ideal, hygienic conditions, Mynor Fruit Cup is rich in healthful fruit-juice vitamins.

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- because it gives you all the famous advantages of Tangee's exclusive Petal-Finish. Discover GAY RED today.

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URGENT NOTICES RECEIVED
UNTIL NOON ON DAY OF ISSUE

WOMANSENSE

DESSERT SALAD SPECIALS

By ALICE DENHOFF

FOR that important luncheon there is nothing like an unusual salad to give a sparkle to the proceedings. Here is a cool summer selection to add to your salad collection. A good recipe for a salad that has attractive green coloring and a zippy flavour, plus necessary nutritional value is as follows: Soak 1/2 cup gelatin in 1/4 c. cold water; dissolve over boiling water. Add one c. lime-flavoured carbonated beverage gradually and pour into individual moulds. Add contents of small can of Bartlett pears, about 2 halves to each mould. When set, unmould on lettuce and serve with 1/2 cake of cream cheese that has been creamed with 1/2 c. whipping cream, whipped. Put a large spoonful of the cheese mixture on top of each mould, and mayonnaise at the side on the lettuce.

Dessert Salad

Banana and pineapple get together for a shimmering dessert salad that, while it is on the simple side, lends itself, like a basic frock, to plenty of dressing up. Soften plain, unflavoured gelatin in 1/4 c. cold water. Simmer 1/2 c. pineapple juice, 1/2 c. lemon juice, 1/2 tsp. salt and 1/2 c. sugar together for 5 min. Add softened gelatin and stir until dissolved. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in 1/2 c. crushed ripe banana, 3/4 c. canned crushed pineapple and 2 egg whites that have been beaten stiff.

Pour into mould that has been rinsed in cold water; chill. When firm, unmould, garnish with pineapple wedges and banana slices. Serve with plain cream or custard sauce or dress it up with whipped cream. For a more elaborate dish, line sides of mould with slices of cake or lady fingers.

Are You Allergic?

ALLERGY is a peculiarly sensitive condition from which many people suffer. It causes them much unhappiness and often illness.

Why certain people cannot eat, smell or come into contact with certain foods, cosmetics and other things is a fascinating study and one which intrigues the medical, cosmetic and scientific world. They have been working on it for years.

If you "break out" after using a certain cosmetic preparation or your skin itches or turns red, don't blame the cosmetic—it's probably YOU and your Allergic reaction. Remember that thousands and thousands of women use the same cosmetic preparation every day and night and their reaction is—Beauty!

When certain things upset certain people are not known and there are no anti-allergic cosmetics which will be "non-allergic" to every woman who has an allergic reaction to certain ingredients used in fine cosmetics.

If you have an Allergic Condition, try out different things. You can get your physician to prescribe for you. Of course there are people who cannot eat strawberries. These people, of course, could not use any preparation which contains strawberry juice. Eggs are well known irritant to certain skins, but eggs are worth their weight in meat! Often an Egg Shampoo will upset the allergic person while an Egg Mask doesn't irritate her skin at all. So you can see that you must try out things for yourself.

There is nothing the matter with the cosmetics; they aren't Allergic to YOU, and it is the rare woman who is Allergic to them!

Cosmetic manufacturers are aware of the need for special preparations and they are gradually working out new and "non-allergic" preparations, at least they do not contain any known irritating basic ingredients.

Who Wins?

Upon being advised that he had won \$20,000 on an Irish Sweepstakes ticket, Mr. Charles McGilgore of Passaic, N.J., was completely elated. To learn later that the winning ticket had actually been bought by a man of the same name in Ramsey, N.J.

Mothers in a maternity ward, given the new dehydrated peas, found their milk supply greatly increased, he said.

Experiments in the dehydration process are continuing to see if the product has commercial values.

New Citrus Process Boon To Nursing Mothers

McAllen, Tex. — From orange and grapefruit peels have come products which may increase the food-giving supply of mothers.

R. B. Myers, general manager of Universal Colloids, Inc., said a new process of dehydration of citrus peels had increased its absorption ability of water from 4 percent to 10 percent.

Mothers in a maternity ward, given the new dehydrated peas, found their milk supply greatly increased, he said.

Experiments in the dehydration process are continuing to see if the product has commercial values.

Why Are Ponies So Small?

Why Are Ponies So Small?

—So They Can Give Children Rides, General Tin Says—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, were sitting in a corner of the playground, talking in loud voices. "They're small," Knarf was saying, "because they don't eat enough! That's the reason!" "Oh no!" Hanid was answering. "That isn't the reason at all!" "Then what is the reason?" "I—I don't know," said Hanid. By this time General Tin, the tin soldier, who stood by the playground door with his musket over his shoulder, asked them what they were talking about. "Maybe I know the reason. But first," he added, "first you've got to tell me what you're talking about. I can't tell you anything unless I know what you're talking about."

"We're talking about ponies," said Knarf.

"And we want to know why they're small," said Hanid. "Knarf says it's because they don't eat enough. But I don't think that's the reason. Is it?"

Tin Soldier

The tin soldier tried to shake his head. But as tin soldiers are all made of one piece they can't shake their heads without shaking all over. So General Tin shook all over. "No," he said, "that's not the reason ponies are so small." "Then what is the reason?" asked Knarf. "It's very simple," replied General Tin. "If ponies grew big, they'd look like horses. If they looked like horses, they wouldn't be ponies. If there weren't any ponies, children wouldn't be able to take pony-rides. So the children wouldn't like it, and the ponies wouldn't like it. That's why ponies have to stay small."

"Knarf looked puzzled. "It doesn't sound like a very good reason," he said to General Tin.

"Humph," said General Tin, standing very stiff and straight. "It's one



The ponies are so small that children can ride them.

of the best reasons anybody can think of."

And then General Tin smiled and said: "Perhaps there is a better reason. Perhaps they can't get any larger."

"There are big trees and little trees," said Hanid.

"Yes," said the tin soldier.

"And big birds and little birds," added Knarf.

"Exactly," said the tin soldier. "And big dogs and little dogs. And big people and little people. And big lions and little cats."

"Yes," said the tin soldier; "and so there are big horses and little horses—and the littlest of all are ponies. There must be a good reason why they're so little. Perhaps we ought to ask the ponies themselves. But I'm not sure that they know the reason either. I'm not sure they know at all. But this I am sure—they like being ponies, and they like giving children rides."



HER 'SHELL' HOOD

FASHION WAS HOODED AT WIMBLEDON...

SHOWERS at Wimbledon brought out the most unusual hood seen there yet. It was shell-shaped, and was worn by Belgian visitor Mlle. Christian Floor.



It may be a reflection on London June weather, but their capes stole the fashion headlines at Wimbledon. Left: the hooded cloak of U.S.A. visitor Barbara Schofield was in pin-head material. Centre: ankle-length cape of Mrs. W. D. Gibbs, who is talking to Mrs. C. E. Hare (the former Mary Hardwick). Right: the camel-hair duffle cloak of American competitor Gloria Butler.

A FRENCHMAN'S DON'TS

PARIS—It's a bad state of affairs when Frenchmen have to be reminded one never kisses the hand of a lady in the street, and never, never blows on one's soup during a meal.

That's the opinion of the weekly newspaper "France Dimanche," which sadly admits that French manners aren't what they used to be.

"The exquisite politeness for which the Frenchmen used to be famous abroad is nothing more than a memory now," the paper moans, in publishing a list of don'ts for well-bred citizens.

Some of the taboos: Never offer jewels to a married woman without first getting her husband's approval.

In drinking, keep your eyes on the bottom of your glass and never on your neighbours.

Don't dunk your bread in your coffee, blow on your soup or blow your nose during a meal.

It is bad taste to bring flowers to your hostess—one gives the impression of wanting to pay one's check in advance.

When entertaining a writer, never leave one of his books lying around uncared for. "He's liable to be horribly vexed."

A married couple invited out should "abstain from all conjugal effusion under a roof that is not their own."

And, of course, kissing hands on the street is definitely out. Whether

the lady wears gloves or not has no bearing.

The newspaper warns that these rules don't apply to "well brought-up persons."

"They don't buy etiquette books, and besides, a well-bred person blows his nose before it runs down sadly into his soup."

Avoid a Severe Sunburn; Do Your Tanning in Easy Stages



A new lotion which permits tanning without burning is excellent if you plan to be outdoors for a long period. It is greaseless and stainless.

By HELEN FOLLETT

TO tan or not to tan, that is the question! You might as well decide right now whether you desire to be a nutty-brown maid or retain the fair complexion throughout the summer season. It is a sad mistake to take on a leather-like finish, as any medical man will tell you. Tanning to excess, year after year, will make the skin heavy and coarse. So, go easy. Take your sunlight in small doses.

Get your sun tan oil, be ready for the swimming season which will be upon us in a hurry now. Flirt with the sun to your heart's content. Be an out-of-doors girl, but don't forget that while sunlight peeps up like all get out, it bodes no good by your complexion. The day of the sun worshipper, when every girl wanted to get a complexion of dark mahogany, is past.

The first exposure to strong sunlight should not exceed five or ten

minutes. Every day the period can be lengthened, the skin will be accustomed to the warm rays. But, even so, have your facial coating lubricated. You will get the vitamin benefits without losing your face. Never should you permit sunburn to torment you. It is like any other burn, can cause infections, pain and discomfort. The effect upon the epidermal structure is devastating.

Never use soap and water before exposure to strong sunlight; never use it immediately afterwards.

The skin never regains its delicate, transparent quality after repeated exposure to sunburn. Keeping to periods of brief exposure there will be neither sunburn nor tan, just a pleasing golden tone.

For tanning, you might like to try a new suntan lotion, designed for sensitive skins that burn easily. It permits tanning without burning, is greaseless and stainless.

Don't forget to wear dark glasses. Squinting courts turkey tracks.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Why Are Ponies So Small?

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RIDDLES

VARIETY

The riddles below deal with a lot of things. If you need help, the answers are elsewhere below.

1. What is the colour of grass covered with snow?
2. In "Snow White" what do five dwarfs have and Doc and Bashful have not?
3. At intersections where something is heavy we have something light. What?
4. Why can't the sun shine for two days continually?
5. What question can never be answered by "no"?

Answers

1—White. 2—A mirror. 3—Traffic. 4—Because there is always a night in between. 5—Are you awake?

KITTEN ON THE KEYS

Normal, III—Lucky was just an ordinary black Persian cat until a few weeks ago.

That's when he jumped up on a piano bench and started to tap out a little "cat music" on the white keys.

Mrs. Marcella Custer, the cat's owner was just as surprised as anyone by Lucky's sudden outburst of talent. Since his first efforts she's been busy refining his "gift" for music. She's taught him to play up and down an entire scale.

Mrs. Custer believes Lucky first attempted piano playing because he was unable to get his mistress' attention with a simple "meow."

Rupert's Island Adventure—39



Edward is as inquisitive as Oswald had been about the boat. "Is it paper?" he asks. "Do tell me about it." But Rupert asks him not to put any more questions. "I'm in a hurry," he says. "The old professor and the dwarf and Willie are trapped in an old tower on an island and I must find someone who can take strong tools and some oil to set them free." Neither he nor Edward notices that while they talk, two pairs of bright eyes are looking at them from behind some bushes.

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RED RYDER



Staleness

By Fred Harman

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



A NOT SO GENTLE KISS—The steam locomotive Florida (left), completing the last run of the season from Miami to Chicago, gave its opinion of diesel engines in Montgomery, Alabama, when it met the streamlined Hummingbird en route to New Orleans from Chicago, on the same track. No one was seriously injured.



SEEING THEIR FIRST CIRCUS—The famous clown, Emmet Kelly, shows a group of refugee children in New York how to eat hot dogs. The youngsters have been in concentration and DP camps in Europe. Getting their first taste of fun at a circus in New York, the children are staying at the reception centre of the United Service for New Americans, one of the agencies supported by the Jewish Appeal Campaign.



HITTING THE SILK—Paratroopers jump from their planes and float earthward during large-scale manoeuvres at Camp Campbell, Kentucky. The operation was the largest in the U.S. since the end of the war.



NEW JET HAT—Robert M. Edholm, chief test pilot at Lambert Field, St. Louis, is ready for a flight wearing his new jet helmet. The jet plane reaches speeds of over 500 miles per hour and the jet helmet must be tailor-made to the shape of the head.



FULL BLAZE—This Springfield (Illinois) department store's fire sale ended in a \$1,000,000 loss rather than a profit. The spectacular blaze started during the height of a rain and electrical storm. Most of the state capital's fire equipment was called out, but the fire refused to be checked.



RUB-A-DUB-DUB—Hollywood's tough guy, Edward G. Robinson, still manages to look tough in a film bubble bath. He even brings his tommy gun and an automatic into the bath with him. This is a scene from his latest film.



HANDI-TAPE BANDAGES

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Leading Stores & Dispensaries



Sole Agents:—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LTD.

Chung Tin Bldg.
Tel. 27781/3.



NO LADY!—This isn't the new look for men. It's just Walter Florrel, Hollywood hat stylist (left), modelling his own creations. He even manages to look "glamorous" as he ducks behind a plastic mask and dons the befeathered item. And who should know better how to wear a hat than the man who makes them?

CADILLAC



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"HEADED FOR 1948 HONOURS!"—N.Y. Post.

HUMPHREY BOGART
STORMING TO A NEW HIGH IN HIGH ADVENTURE!
HEADED FOR 1948 HONORS!
TREASURE OF SIERRA MADRE
WARNER BROS. WATERBURY HUSON HOLT BRUCE BLUMHART

SHOWING TO-DAY **WINGS** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.
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She didn't get that close in her eye from dreaming...
...or did she?
Ginger Rogers
ROGERS-WILDE
It Had to Be You
PERCY WARMAN - SPRING BYINGTON - RON RANDALL
Directed by DON HARTMAN and RODOLPH ROSE - A DON HARTMAN PRODUCTION

SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY
BY POPULAR REQUEST
VARIETY PROGRAMME
LATEST TECHNICOLOR CARTOONS:
"Ants in Your Pantry" • "Two Barbers" • "Post War Investments" • "A Wolf Tale" • "Candy's Dream Girl" and "Low Lehr Comedies"
Also Latest Sports Review—Released 20th Century-Fox
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TAKE ANY EASTERN TRAM CAR OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 P.M.
A VERY EXCITING MYSTERY PICTURE!

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"THE SPIDER'S WEB"
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

Commencing To-Morrow: "RELENTLESS"

TO-DAY ONLY **Cathay** At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

THEY'RE BACK... FROM THE FRONT... IN THEIR NEWEST AND BY FAR THEIR FUNNIEST HIT!
Bud ABBOTT • Lou COSTELLO in

"BUCK PRIVATES COME HOME"

GRAND OPENING TO-MORROW

"I WONDER WHO'S KISSING HER NOW"
IN TECHNICOLOR • Starring: JUNO HAVER • Mark STEVENS

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.20 p.m.

Robert BEATTY • Jack WARNER
Simone SIGNORET in

"AGAINST THE WIND"

EAGLE-LION DISTRIBUTION
COMMENCING SATURDAY
Dennis MORGAN • Jane WYMAN
in "CHEYENNE"

After six years of secrecy, the Canadian Government lifts the veil on the

Dieppe Raid Disaster

A strategic blunder: Troops were sent to death against hopeless odds: The why and the how of the great failure

By **GEORGE CAMPEY**

A BOOK has just been published in Canada which throws fresh and revealing light on one of the strangest and most mysterious episodes of the war—the Dieppe raid.

It is a book of authority. Colonel C. P. Stacey, its author, is director of the Historical Section of the Canadian Army General Staff. And, as official historian of the Canadian Army in the second World War, Colonel Stacey tells the magnificent story of the million men who left their prairies and cities to fight the Germans and Italians in Africa and the Japanese in Asia, who sailed to the Arctic and South America in defence of freedom, who were at Gibraltar, and who in the final battle helped to roll back the Nazi enemy in Europe.

"The Canadian Army, 1939-45, by Colonel C. P. Stacey (published by authority of the Canadian Minister of National Defence).

But of his 800-odd pages none holds more interest than those he devotes to the Dieppe raid.

Here is the first full account of that tragic enterprise and the events leading up to it. Here the questions are raised again: Who conceived the raid? Why was it undertaken? Was it worth the high cost in the lives of men?

And here, too, in this carefully weighed analysis, are some of the answers the world has been waiting for since that fatal day of August 19, 1942, when the Canadians honoured their date with disaster.

Mountbatten

COLONEL Stacey identifies the Dieppe raid with the name of Lord Mountbatten. He recalls that in October 1941 Mountbatten, then a captain, was made adviser on Combined Operations in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Lord Keyes. On March 18, 1942, he became Chief of Combined Operations with the rank of Vice-Admiral. In mid-April Mountbatten and his staff began planning for what Colonel Stacey calls this "perilous enterprise."

An Outline Plan was drawn up. On April 25, a meeting at Combined Operations head-

quarters presided over by Mountbatten adopted it. The plan provided for a frontal assault on Dieppe, with two flank attacks at Pys and Pourville. This operation was to be preceded by a "softening-up" raid by bombers. Mountbatten submitted his plan to the Chiefs of Staff. This is what he told them: "Apart from the military objective given in the outline plan, this operation will be of great value as training for Operation 'Sledgehammer' or any other major operation as far as the actual assault is concerned."

What was Sledgehammer? Sledgehammer was the Second Front. Sledgehammer was to be the attack on the Germans in the West. And that had its origins back in December 1941, when Mr Churchill went to Washington to discuss with President Roosevelt the question of a unified strategy.

Second Front

COLONEL STACEY points out that at that meeting both Mr Churchill and the President agreed that a major operation must be attempted against the Germans in 1942. General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army went to

WHAT HAS BRITAIN DONE TO HELP EUROPE?

AN important part in the European Recovery Programme is to be played by supplies of reconstruction goods from the United Kingdom. In this field, as in others, ERP merely provides the means for continuing and accelerating a job that is well in hand.

Since the end of World War II, Britain has given assistance to Europe on a vast scale. In the earliest period the largest single contribution was one of £155,000,000 to UNRRA, which formed about 15.5 per cent of that institution's total resources. In addition, assistance in money and supplies was given to European countries for relief and reconstruction to the value of £110,000,000, divided as follows:

Italy	£55 million
Greece	31.5
Austria	18.1
Poland	7.7
Hungary	6.2
Rumania	0.02

Included in these amounts are such items as assistance to Austria before UNRRA moved into action; a gift of machine tools to Hungary; maintenance and initial equipment of the Greek armed forces; a free gift of wool and other supplies as a contribution to Poland's recovery; for which payment was waived; medical supplies and foodstuffs given to Rumania.

Next, supplies valued at £38,000,000 were distributed free under combined military arrangements, mainly before the end of the war. Finally, amounts not far short of £1,000,000 were contributed to provide relief organisations in Europe.

Altogether Britain gave for relief and recovery purposes about £304,000,000 worth of supplies of money and to European countries. This does not include U.K. expenditure for the upkeep of Germany, which cost about £80,000,000 in 1947 alone, much of it in the form of purchases made by the British Government in the U.S.A. against dollars for shipment to Germany. As a result of the recent agreement on Western Germany, this liability has been greatly reduced.

Apart from relief contributions, the British Government made large loans to a number of European countries. France, in the critical period immediately after the end of

the war in Europe, was allowed to run up an overdraft of about £150,000,000 at the Bank of England. This was partly repaid during 1946 and 1947, but more than £100,000,000 are still outstanding.

There was also a currency stabilisation loan to Greece of £10,000,000, a credit to the Bank of Norway of £4,050,000 in execution of a wartime agreement, and a reconstruction loan to Czechoslovakia of £2,120,000.

BY R. M. FRY

All these were Government loans. There has also been a great deal of private credits to Europe. Substantial credits have recently been given by London banks (with the approval of the U.K. Treasury) to Norway. A credit of £15,000,000 has been opened by a banking group to finance exports of raw wool to France, which will be repaid out of the proceeds of finished cloth exports from France. A further credit of £1,000,000 has been given to a French group for the import of jute, and yet another credit of £1,000,000 for the re-equipment of the Normandy steel works, destroyed during the Battle of Caen just after the Normandy landings.

This steel credit is typical of integration plans already under way in Western Europe. A part of the plant and equipment for the reconstruction of the Caen steel works will come from the United Kingdom, and when the plant is completed it will export steel billets to Britain, where finishing capacity exceeds basic steel making capacity.

Among other bank credits are two recent ones to Poland, one of £5,000,000 to finance shipments from England of machinery and other capital goods under the Anglo-Polish trade agreement signed last June, and one of £1,500,000 to finance Polish purchases of wool.

The direct loans and credits, whether governmental or private, do not show the full extent of British help to Europe. Very large amounts have been placed at the disposal of various European countries by the simple process of running down the bank balances which had accumulated in their favour in London. Probably the largest single case of this kind was that of Norway which had accumulated something

like £100,000,000 in insurance money paid for ships sunk in Allied service during the war. Norway got new ships from Britain to rebuild her sea-going trade, and payment has been made out of the insurance funds.

Relief, loans, and liquidation of wartime balances have not been the only form of British aid to Europe. A contribution of even greater lasting benefit has been made towards the revival of Europe by the diversion of British trade.

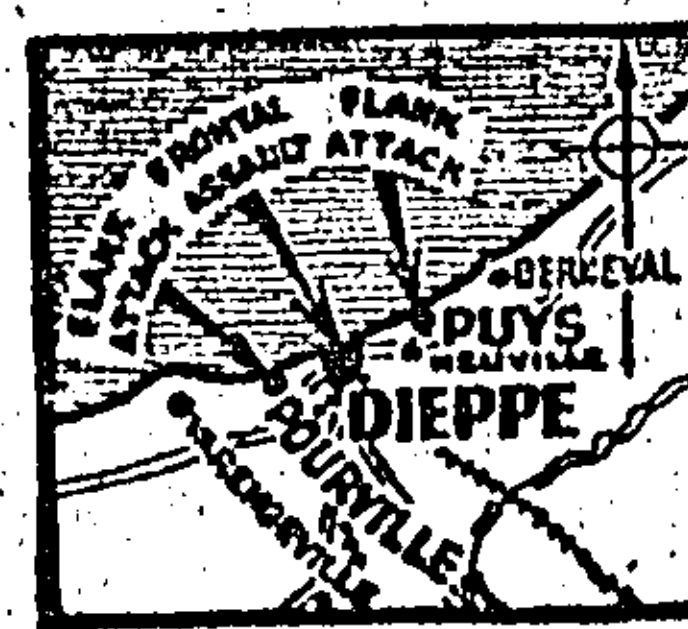
In 1946 the United Kingdom sent to Europe almost twice as much in exports as she received from Europe in imports (exports £390,000,000; imports £232,000,000). In 1947 trade became more balanced, but even so Europe received about £60,000,000 worth more goods than she sent to Britain. (U.K. exports £428,000,000; imports £369,000,000). Seen in another way, Europe received 40 per cent of Britain's total world exports in 1946 and 36 per cent in 1947.

Taking the two years together, the continent of Europe received even larger percentages of "essential" British exports, such as metals and metal products, clothing, footwear, commercial vehicles, lubricating oil and machinery.

Further aid was rendered by making exceptions to the import policy of "essentials only," which had been adopted to restore the British balance of payments. In 1946 the scheme of "token imports," which permits shipments of up to 20 per cent of the average prewar value of imports of certain consumer goods, was extended to a number of European countries. This was further extended by the scheme to help "war-shattered economies" started in October 1946, under which Britain has been taking textiles from France, glassware from Czechoslovakia, and fruit from Italy.

Both these schemes have lately been modified owing to the extreme pressure on the British reserves. But on the whole it is intended that Britain should not sit back and let the United States carry the whole weight of aiding Europe.

While credits and grants on the scale of the early postwar period can obviously not be continued for long by a country in Britain's debtor position, there will be no interruption in what the U.S. State Department has described as the basis of England's large contribution to the general European recovery—"the U.K.'s policy to manufacture and export those goods which Europe needs."



London the following April to pursue the idea of this Second Front. In June 1942 Mr Churchill was in Washington again for discussions. These were renewed in London in July.

All these talks were taking place against a background of urgency—and of calls from the public for action in the West.

The situation on the Russian front was critical. Only July 1 the Germans had taken Sebastopol; on July 24 they took Rostov and began their drive towards the Caucasus.

"There appeared," says Colonel Stacey, "a very palpable danger of Russia being driven out of the war."

Strong pressure

THE Russians were pressing the Allies for a Second Front. The call was also on the lips of the people of Britain. At one meeting in London alone 60,000 citizens demanded that the Allies should strike in the West.

And there was strong pressure from another source—the United States.

Mr Henry L. Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, has shown in his diaries that he was a vigorous advocate of the Second Front. It was, he records, the one thing Hitler dreaded.

But Mr Churchill, reports the Stimson book, "categorically refused to accept the notion of a cross-Channel invasion in 1942." Mr Roosevelt was also categorical in his insistence that there must be some action in 1942.

Mr Churchill was determined on an attack in the Mediterranean. Instead of the Second Front, the Allies made the landings in North Africa.

It was in the midst of this bewildering and frustrating atmosphere that Mountbatten and his headquarters staff conceived the idea of the Dieppe raid.

"The public in the Allied countries," says Colonel Stacey, "was calling loudly for action, and considerations of morale suggested the desirability of meeting the demand as far as it was practicable to do so. At the same time the German successes in Russia rendered it essential to give any diversionary aid possible to our Soviet allies."

Dieppe was far from being the attack that the times and the fortunes of war demanded.

When the raid was first proposed the military side of the planning was in the hands of Lieut.-General Montgomery, GOC-in-C, South-eastern Command.

General Montgomery, reports Colonel Stacey, attended some of the later meetings of the planners under Mountbatten. He gives no reason why, as the man responsible for the military aspects of the undertaking, Montgomery did not attend them all.

Best troops

GENERAL Montgomery thought the best troops for the job were the Canadians. He approached General McNaughton, then Senior Commandant Officer of the Canadian Army Overseas. General McNaughton accepted the assignment. A date was fixed—July 4, or one of the days following. But bad weather intervened. The raid was abandoned.

At this stage General Montgomery advised that the raid "should be off for all time."

The operation, called off "with every appearance of finality" on July 8, was revived by Combined Operations. On July 20 it received the approval of the Chiefs of Staff.

But it was a plan with a difference. General Montgomery had disappeared from the scheme. After recommending that it be "off for all time" he had any further connection with the operation. General Crerar, of the Canadian Army, took over.

And there had been modifications to the original proposals. Now the raiders could no longer count on a preliminary bombing attack. This "softening-up" had been cut out. And the reason? It might fill the streets with debris and impede the tanks which were to be landed.

"The elimination of the air bombardment," says Colonel Stacey, "had removed from the plan the one element of really heavy support

contained in it." Only one element now remained. Surprise.

While the attack was being mounted, Mr Churchill was heading for Moscow to tell Marshal Stalin that there would be no Second Front in 1942 and that North Africa was to be invaded instead.

In the evening of August 18, the ill-fated expedition to Dieppe took off.

Once the operation had begun, reports Colonel Stacey, only air intervention by fighter aircrafts could materially influence it. Mountbatten therefore remained at the Uxbridge headquarters of No. 11 Fighter Group to "watch" the course of events.

He saw the plan end in failure.

What happened? The French coast is the story of the courage of men pitted against insuperable odds. But it is also the story of a catastrophe in which the only redeeming features are the great deeds that took place during the nine hours of hell through which the men lived and died.

Across the Channel went 6100 men, of whom 4930 were Canadians. Only 2211 of these Empire troops returned to England. Some of these were wounded. Some died. Others had never landed in France.

Why It Failed

WHY, then, did the attack fail? On the evidence provided by Colonel Stacey and these reasons: It failed because the frontal attack on Dieppe was a strategic blunder.

It failed because the preliminary bombardment from the air was called off on the implausible grounds that rubble would fill the streets and bar the way of the tanks. The only air support the Canadians got was a brief attack by cannon-firing Hurricanes. (When the 1944 invasion took place the combined efforts of the British and American Bomber Commands prepared the way.)

It failed because there was not sufficient naval co-ordination. The frontal attack was covered by four destroyers only. They prepared what Colonel Stacey calls "a puny bombardment." The naval forces commander, Captain Hughes-Hallett, said afterwards that a battleship could have operated off Dieppe during the first hours of daylight without undue risk "and would probably have turned the tide ashore in our favour." (In the 1944 invasion the naval force included the fire of six battleships.)

It failed because the last remaining element on which its success depended—surprise—was lost when a German convoy ran into some of our landing craft. Why, when this last hope had gone, was the operation not called off? Because of an order which said that any cancellation must come "before 3 a.m. The convoy struck at 3.47 a.m. It failed because there was a complete lack of communication between the men on the beaches and the reserves.

Of course, the planners of Combined Operations learned lessons from the failure.

One was that any future attack must be planned round the flanks of an enemy position and not on his front. Another was the need for overwhelming fire support from the air and the sea. A third was that the "classical" plan of taking a beach by landing infantry at dawn is not practicable where there is a strongly held position.

These were the "official" lessons. And some of them, says Colonel Stacey, were "obviously not new."

Another lesson

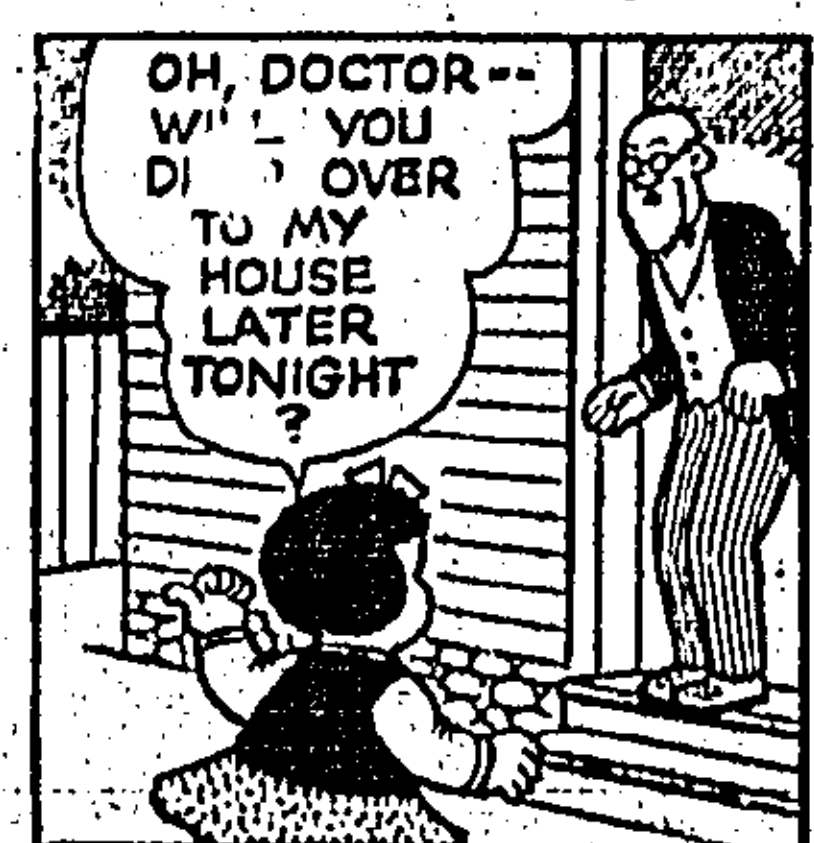
FOR my own part it seems that there was another lesson we failed to learn: the need for dispersing Combined Operations and returning the pieces to their commands. For its first big undertaking had ended in disaster.

The conclusion to be drawn from Colonel Stacey's fine account of the planning and the assault is inescapable. Dieppe was an adventure, an ill-conceived and badly-planned adventure.

It would have been better for us have launched the full-scale attack and secured a permanent toe-hold in France. The plan was there, ready. But instead of the Second Front we got Dieppe. Instead of a reasonable chance of success we got utter failure.

For the light it sheds on these events, Colonel Stacey's book is a unique and valuable contribution to the history of civilisation's greatest test.

NANCY Foresight



Fitch's SKIN PEP
AFTER SHAVE LOTION
makes your face
SMILE HAPPY
On Sale at Leading Stores
SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO. (INCORPORATED)

William Powell Make \$91,000 Profit & Pay Dividend

TODAY'S ANNUAL MEETING

At the Annual Meeting of Messrs William Powell Ltd., held in Exchange Building this morning, Mr F. C. Barry (Chairman) stated that the profit on working for the year amounted to \$91,229, despite the fact that sales were somewhat restricted in the spring of last year owing to shortage of stocks.

It was decided to pay a dividend of \$1 per share.

The Chairman said: Before proceeding to deal with the accounts, I wish to refer to the loss the Company has sustained in the death of Mr E. M. Raymond early this year. Mr Raymond served on our Board for many years and the assistance rendered by him during his long association with the Company was invaluable. I am sure I voice the deep sympathy of you all with his widow and relatives in their bereavement.

The profit on working for the year, which is the first full year's working after the war, amounted to \$91,229, despite the fact that sales were somewhat restricted in the spring of last year owing to shortage of stocks.

After charging directors' fees, accountancy charges for special work (in connection with the reconstruction of the Company's Registers, etc.), and audit fee, there remains a balance to be carried to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of \$84,312, which with the balance brought forward from February 28, 1947, namely \$140,602, makes a total of \$224,914 at credit of that Account.

APPROPRIATIONS

Your Directors recommend that the following appropriations be effected: Reserve for Corporation Profits Tax 1947/48 and 1948/49 \$18,000; Transfer to General Reserve 100,000; Payment of Dividend at \$1 per share (tax free) 42,000; making a total of \$224,914, and leaving a balance amounting to \$3,229 to be carried forward to next account.

In recommending the appropriation of \$100,000 to General Reserve, your Directors have in mind the desirability of setting aside an amount sufficient to provide for the War Losses of \$111,093 and also to conserve the Company's resources against anticipated outlays in connection with the furnishing and equipment of new premises when these can be obtained on suitable terms.

In directing your attention to the Balance Sheet I would first ask you to note that the policy of conserving resources to which I referred at our last meeting, and which is followed in the aforementioned Appropriation to General Reserve, has enabled the Company to build up a strong financial position with adequate Stocks and Cash for anticipated requirements.

SURPLUS ASSETS

Our first post-war Balance Sheet at February 28, 1948, showed a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of only \$48,649, whereas at the end of the period now under review this surplus has increased to \$107,422, after providing for the proposed Dividend in the sum of \$42,000.

There appears to be nothing useful I can refer to in the accounts before you except to state that the results shown will, I am sure, be regarded by shareholders as very satisfactory.

Before concluding I would mention that the present arrangement of working in conjunction with the men's wear section of Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. Ltd., at their Exchange Building premises will, we hope, be continued until such time as suitable central accommodation can be secured. Under this arrangement we have the co-operation of the staff of that Company and to them I extend on behalf of shareholders our thanks for the excellent working results during the year. Shareholders will also be interested to know that the engagement of a first class "West End" cutter is being negotiated and his services will, I hope, soon be at the disposal of our patrons.

OTHER BUSINESS

Mr Wong Chi-po seconded the proposal for the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr D. L. Prophet proposed, and Mr R. A. Dastur seconded, that Mr S. Hampden Ross be re-elected a Director.

On the proposal of Mr Wong Chi-po, seconded by Mr R. A. Dastur, Messrs Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. were re-appointed Auditors.

Present at the meeting were: Mr F. C. Barry (Chairman), Mr S. Hampden Ross, Mr W. A. Stewart (Directors), Mr A. W. Brown (Managing Director), Mr F. W. Verel (Secretary), and Messrs D. L. Prophet, Wong Chi-po, R. F. Waik, R. A. Dastur, A. Z. de Souza, B. D. S. Evans, M. T. Wong (Shareholders).

Hongkongites Meet Again In London

Mr L. C. F. Bellamy, formerly General Manager of the Hongkong Tramways recently had the pleasure of meeting in London a large number of past and present Hongkong residents, he discloses in a letter to a Hongkong friend.

Mr Bellamy attended the Victorian Dialect Association reunion at Victory House, Leicester Square where he met Sir Andrew Caldecott, Bishop Hall, Bishop Halward, Cannon Harry Baines, Cannon Swann, Professor and Mrs L. Forster, Mr E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr Stoddart Kennedy (another old Hongkong Tramways manager), Mrs and Miss Black, Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, Mr and Mrs Aucutt, Mrs Murdoch, Mrs Dowling, Miss V. E. Thomas, Sister M. Wood (both formerly of the Matilda Hospital), Mrs Edgar Davidson, Lady Grayburn, Mrs J. B. Holmes, and Mrs Grimble, sen.

The previous day, says Mr Bellamy, he attended the Royal Empire Society meeting and heard Lord Killam deliver an address on Southeast Asia, followed by short speeches by Mr W. Flinders, MP for Bury, Mr L. D. Gammans, MP for Horsey and the Hon Arthur Morse, CBE.

PLANE CRASHES INTO HILLSIDE

Peiping, July 16.—Five crew members of a Chinese Air Force transport plane were killed when the plane crashed into the Western hills, 15 miles from Peiping, yesterday.

Air Force sources said today that the plane, which was on a practice run, attempted a forced landing when fuel ran out after frantically circling the airfield which was closed in by fog for hours.

All the five Air Force personnel aboard the training flight were killed instantly or burned in the plane, which was said to be reduced to cinders almost instantly after the crash.—United Press.

General Strike Called Off

(Continued from Page 1)

of Milan, several thousand workers stormed the local prison, overpowered the guards and liberated five Communists who were arrested on Wednesday.

At Varese in the Milan area, a Communist was killed by the police. In Rome, a gasoline bomb was thrown at the doors of the Rightist newspaper, *Giornale Della Sera*, but it failed to explode.

Signor Scelba said that workers who occupied the Fiat and Mirafiori factories at Turin are holding the company directors as hostages.

He said the Communist Senator, Vincenzo Moscatelli is directing the workers and warned: "You Communist deputies and senators must act to avoid bloodshed between the police and workers which will happen unless workers abandon this attitude. The consequences in Turin will hurt the workers most. The police are ready to take action to get the workers out of the factories and release the Fiat directors."

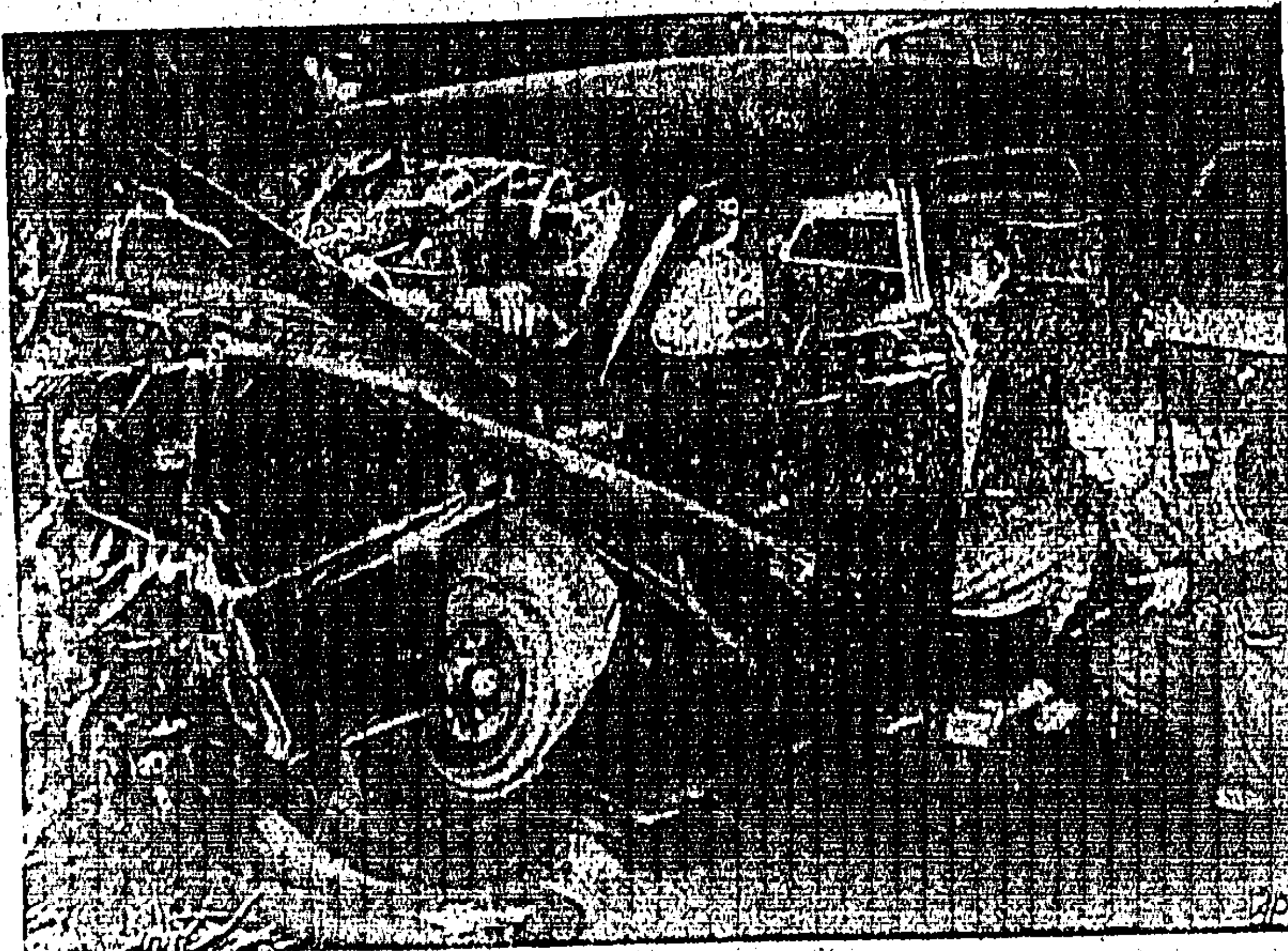
The Leftists' only answer was a prolonged cheer of "Long live the workers of Fiat."—United Press.

1,000 People Die In Canton Streets

Canton, July 16.—Close to 1,000 dead bodies were picked up from the streets of Canton during the six months from January to June this year.

The highest figure was recorded in January, when 190 bodies were picked up. The lowest figure was in March—137.—Reuter.

Four Killed Celebrating Graduation



GENDARMES & STUDENTS FIGHT ALL DAY IN TWO KUNMING UNIVERSITIES

Shanghai, July 16.—Two gendarmes were killed and more than a hundred gendarmes and students injured in a daylong floor to floor battle in two universities in Kunming yesterday, according to Chinese reports.

Mr Truman Enrages Republicans

Washington, July 15.—Most Republicans expressed anger today at President Truman's call for a special session of Congress on July 28.

They accused him of playing "cheap politics" and said it was unnecessary and that nothing good could come of it.

Their bitter reaction indicated that the 80th Congress may reconvene in an atmosphere of the worst partisan strife the nation has known since it was plunged into World War II seven years ago.

There were grave doubts that much could be accomplished under such conditions.

DEMOCRATS PLEASED
Mr Truman made it plain that in such a case he was prepared to go before the country and accuse the Republicans of failing to live up to their Party's platform pledges.

Democrats generally hailed the President's move. Many considered it a bold stroke of political strategy designed to put the Republicans on the hot spot politically. And even some Republicans admitted privately that the President "seems to have us in a corner."

One Republican said, "If we do as he asks, he will claim all the credit in the election campaign. If we don't, he will attempt to throw the blame on us for blocking his efforts."

In the meantime, Mr Truman put in motion machinery for getting Congress back to work. He issued a formal call for a special session, saying that "public interest" and an "extraordinary occasion" require it.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. Charles Ross, said Mr Truman would send Congress a special message on opening day and perhaps more later. He said it had not yet been discussed whether the President would appear in person.

President Truman's surprise announcement of a special session came in his speech accepting the Democratic Presidential nomination last night. He said he was bringing the lawmakers back to the capital's humid climate to do something about high prices, housing and other "vital" measures.—United Press.

The gendarmes, described in Central News dispatches as "strictly unarmed," stormed into the campus in an effort to eject about 400 students barricaded in the school buildings.

According to the reports, the students attempted to drive out the gendarmes by hurling bricks, stones, glass balls filled with acid and other missiles.

READY FOR SIEGE

The students, in preparation for a siege, were reported to have built up a stockpile of both food and weapons in protest against the arrest of several fellow students in connection with the recent anti-American Japanese aid policy.

The steel-helmeted gendarmes braved a rain of falling bricks and dashed into the ground floor and finally cleared up one university but another defiant group still held out on the top floor of the Yunnan Provincial University building.

Central News quoted the Yunnan University authorities as reporting extremely heavy damage with the total loss of the physics and chemistry laboratories. It also quoted the Gendarmes Headquarters as saying that two soldiers were killed and 57 wounded while the student casualties were given as 17 injured. Three students were arrested.—United Press.

Travel Ban May Be Rescinded

Shanghai, July 16.—Strong possibility that the recently enforced police regulations requiring foreigners to obtain special permits before leaving the city wherein they reside would be rescinded was indicated by Nanking reports today.

Following a storm of protests from the foreign communities against the regulations, City Government officials here said they have requested Nanking for a modification of the regulations.

Ever since the enforcement of the new law, the offices of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Police Headquarters have been swamped by hundreds of pleasure seekers wishing to make a trip to nearby resorts.

So heavy has been the congestion that many applicants are known to have waited three days before they were able to secure a permit for a 24-hour visit to a resort less than ten miles outside the city limits.—Reuter.

Police Investigator R. S. Tubbs studies the wreckage of an automobile in Los Angeles in which four Long Beach, Calif., teenagers, a boy and three girls, were killed at the end of a night celebrating their graduation from high school. Two other boys, including the one seen in the rear seat, were severely injured. Police said the auto leaped the curb and crashed into a palm tree.—AP Picture.

Letters To The Editor

The Writings Of Brigadier Glubb

Sir,—May I be permitted some space in your esteemed paper to bring out the following in regard to your review of yesterday about Brigadier Glubb's book:

In 'The Times' Weekly Edition of May 26, Mayor Lyall Wilkes, M.P., writes as follows: "...that many of the present Arab political and military leaders including Fawzi El Kawukji and the Mufti, either spent the war in Germany working for Hitler or had to be interned by us, but also forgot what happened in the Middle East between 1939 and 1945."

"In 1944 Brigadier Glubb (now leading the Arab Legion in its assault against Jerusalem, and no pro-Zionist surely), writing when the Arab war effort was still close enough to defy even Foreign Office attempts to romanticize it, said: 'At the time of these operations every Arab was perfectly convinced that Britain was finished for ever and that it could only be a question of weeks before Germany took over Arabia. The Iraqis were perfectly sure of this or they would not have declared war on us... In brief, during the six weeks before the fall of Baghdad every Arab was convinced that we were done for. Every Arab force previously organized by us multitudes to fight for us or faded away in desertion.' (page 214-215 of Somerset de Chair's 'The Golden Carpet')."

No doubt when Glubb wrote this he would remember (what General Spears had forgotten) that, although the Jewish population in Palestine was only half that of the Arab, Jews volunteered for service to protect our Mediterranean position; and that at the time when the Iraqis declared war against us, and British tanks had to be driven into Abidin Palace yard to compel King Farouk's consent to appointment of a pro-British Government under Nafhas Fusha, Haganah men were being dropped as British agent in enemy territory, that Haganah men were recognised by G.H.O. as the one reliable local defence force and Palestine the one base whose loyalty was never in doubt for a moment.

The above events took place at the time when Hongkong was under enemy occupation.

With regard to the Land of the Arabs, for comparison purpose the following figures may be of interest to your readers:

Arab League	sq. miles	Population
Arabia	1,000,000	10,000,000
Saudi Arabia	350,000	6,000,000
Yemen	75,000	3,000,000
Kuwait & Oman	62,000	100,000
Dahran Island	300,000	10,000,000
Egypt	175,000	4,000,000
Iran	1,200,000	40,000,000
Transjordan	34,740	1,000,000
Syria	154,000	3,000,000
Lebanon	5,000	1,100,000

Total	2,102,840	48,070,834
Italy	119,000	45,045,000
Germany	143,200	67,032,243
China Proper	2,276,134	451,000,000
China Proper	4,214,097	401,000,000
Belgium	11,775	8,250,000
Palestine	10,420	1,500,000

TRUTH PREVAILS

London, July 15.—The British torpedo recovery vessel *Siribang* has been transferred to the Malayan Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as a replacement for a Malayan ship lost during the war, the Admiralty announced tonight.—Reuter.

LEETHEATRE

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Yo ho ho HOPE and
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**DARK
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CHINESE Grand Opera

Under the distinguished patronage of
His Excellency the Governor and Lady
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In aid of the Funds of the
Women's Auxiliary of the
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TICKETS on Sale at China
Emporium Ltd. and The
H.K. Chinese Women's
Club, 4th Floor, Chung
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EARLY BOOKING IS ADVISABLE

Press

PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken
by the South China Morning
Post and Hong Kong Telegraph
Staff Photographers are on view

in the

Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

ATHLETES CONTINUE ARRIVING FOR LONDON GAMES

Wembley Track Expected To Equal The Finest In The World

By VERNON MORGAN

London, July 15.—The first and inevitable question asked by all Olympic runners on their arrival in London is "How good is the track?" for they naturally feel apprehensive about a track which is only being laid a matter of days before the Games.

It is generally supposed that tracks have to be laid for years and carefully tended so that they are perfect for the great occasion. How then can one expect perfection if the cinders are not put down until less than three weeks before they will first be used?

The answer to this is two-fold: First, down beneath the turf of Wembley there is a track, and a very good one too, which was laid down during the days of the Wembley Exhibition in 1923 and has remained buried ever since. Second, the Organising Committee has got a secret mixture which will produce a perfect surface almost as soon as it is laid.

Indeed, ask anyone concerned with the track if they are not taking a risk and they scorn the idea. It is confidently expected that this track will equal the finest in the world. The chief ingredient of this brick red mixture is a soil which comes from the hills of the Midlands county of Leicestershire.

It is being shipped more than 800 tons of it, in fleets of lorries from the laboratories over 100 miles from London. Months and months have been spent in preparing the mixture for the track so that it will withstand all weather and all wear. Any number of mixtures were tried before the present one was picked, and then until famous runners had tested it and pronounced it first class.

Runners from overseas who still doubt its quality have been taken to the sample strip in the Stadium grounds and asked to test it. There have been no complaints, and fast times in the Olympic Stadium are confidently predicted. The latest Olympic arrivals include the 22-man Philippine contingent and the 18-man Indian hockey squad. The Philippines flew in from Manila after a record-breaking 8,000-mile flight from Manila.

They stepped out of their plane looking magnificent in their new Panama hats, grey blazers, blue ties and white flannels and shoes. This small but select team does not expect to win many medals, but they are hopeful of Rodrigo del Rosario getting a place in the weightlifting events.

Their one-man track team is the sprinter, Bernabe Levina, who makes up for lack of inches with an exceptionally muscular frame. The team will rely largely on European diet while in London, but to supplement their rations they brought with them two sacks of rice and one of sugar. The Indians came as conquerors with a reputation to uphold. They have won the hockey title the last three Olympiads and are set on making history by winning it four times.

While the general view is that the British will be between India and Pakistan, the Indians appear to be as frightened of the British side as of their neighbours, although they do not seem to be really frightened of anyone. The holders take the view that, on British soil and on a track which is only being laid, the British may prove very difficult to beat.

Competitors who have already had time to settle down in their Olympic camps seem to be comfortable and hitherto there have been no complaints. Indeed, many are saying the British camps are the finest of all Olympics, including Berlin and Los Angeles. The South Africans, who come from a land of plenty, have been particularly lavish in their praise of the food they have been getting. Ira Emery, the veteran leader of the South Africans, says it is the

best ever and has special commendation for the cooking. The athletes are frightened of putting on too much weight and can hardly appreciate the lot of the British housewife trying to make a week's rations feed her family for a week. —Reuter.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM

London, July 15.—Eighteen keen young Indian hockey players arrived here last night. They were India's Olympic hockey team, who have come to Britain to retain the Olympic title they won at Amsterdam in 1928, and retained in Los Angeles in 1932 and Berlin in 1936.

Their task is regarded as being stiffer in this series than on the other occasions when success attended their efforts. There are three main reasons for this view. In the first place, the opposition will this time include Great Britain, who did not enter a team for the Berlin Games. Playing under familiar weather conditions and on their own soil, the British are thought likely to prove formidable opposition.

Secondly, they will also meet new strong opponents, the Pakistanis, who play with the same style and technique as themselves, and seem likely to make a bid for Olympic honours. Thirdly, while the Indians are strong as a team, on this occasion they lack the services of a "wizard" of the stature of Dhyan Chand.

The Indians are not taking their journey lightly. Their late arrival here was occasioned by the fact that they had been engaged in special training at a camp in Bombay, brushing up their work as a team. On arrival at London airport, they were met by the chief manager of the Indian Olympic team, Mr. Mohanlal Huss, and were taken to their quarters in the Richmond camp, just outside London.

This morning they were reported to be fit, well and happy, and content with their accommodation. Today they were resting after their journey, but tomorrow they intend to get out their hockey sticks and continue their preparation for their bid to gain a fourth hockey title for their country. —Reuter.

EARLY BIRDS

London, July 15.—The Philippine Olympic team of 30 competitors settled into the routine of camp life and training on Thursday at the Uxbridge Village.

They arrived on Wednesday night. Other early birds at the camp are the Canadians, Egyptians, Jamaicans and Koreans. —Associated Press.

THE TORCH

Valetta, Malta, July 15.—The frigate Whitesand Bay has left Malta for Souda Bay, where, at the weekend, it will carry the Olympic torch from Greece to Italy across the Adriatic Sea.

The torch will be lit at Olympia and carried via Corinth and Athens to the Greek coast. A naval athlete will carry the torch ashore at Bari and then it will begin the long trek through Italy, Switzerland, France

and Belgium to the Channel coast, prior to crossing the English Channel and on to Wembley. —Reuter.

CYCLISTS NAMED

London, July 15.—Reg Harris, the world amateur print champion, heads the 18 cyclists named today by the National Cyclists Union as Britain's Olympic team. Two more will be chosen before July 23, the last day for nominations. Harris, now fully recovered from his recent mishap, is chosen for the 1,000 metres sprint and paired with his Manchester Club mate, Alan Bannister, for the 2,000 metres tandem event.

Another rider chosen for two events is Tom Godwin, of Birmingham, who is one of six men from whom the pursuit team of four will be named, and either he or Ken Marshall will ride in the 1,000 metres time trial. —Reuter.

NO BOUNCE IN THE BEDS

London, July 15.—Beryl Marshall, blonde 18-year-old Argentine backstroke expert, today crawled two lengths of the swimming pool, shook her head and said: "No complaints except—those beds."

And beds are the only big gripe the six Argentine girls have.

"We do miss the sun and the food, but the conditions are much better than we expected in England," they said. The only complaint we have are the beds. They are so hard."

Beryl is Argentina's chief hope in the 100-metre backstroke event.

The girls are billeted in Southland's College, Wimbledon, about 15 minutes bus drive from the Chelsea swimming pool where each day they are coached by Rodriguez Casanova. The girls were swimming for the third time since their arrival. The men arrived first and lunched up for 50 minutes before the girls went into the water.

Casanova was optimistic of their chances. He said: "We are swimming much better." —United Press.

Shanghai Drubs Manila 5-0

Manila, July 15.—The Shanghai XI, making their initial bow here this evening at the Rizal Memorial football field, blanketed the Manila Terminal 5-0. Because of the heavy rain in the afternoon, the field was muddy and slippery, and the ball heavy and the game slow. The Mayor of Manila, Manuel de la Fuente, a former player, opened the series by kicking the first ball. The game was witnessed by a fair sized crowd.

On Saturday, the visitors will meet Manila's All-Chinese. —Reuter.

CHINESE AGAIN DISAPPOINT

Calcutta, July 15.—The Chinese Olympic soccer team gave its most disappointing performance in India here today.

In a goal-less game against Mohun Bagan, India's premier team, the Chinese failed to score. The players seemed tired and unsuited to Indian conditions. The best player on the field was goalie Chang Pong-lun. —Associated Press.

Eclipse Stakes Starters

London, July 15.—Probable runners, with jockeys, for the Eclipse Stakes to be run over one and a quarter miles at 3.15 p.m. at Sandown Park tomorrow are: Migoli (Gordon Richards), Sayajiro (Charlie Smirke), Pettion (Ken Gathin), Hyperbole (Tommy Weston), Pride of India (Charlie Elliot), Valognes (Edgar Britt), Count Rendored (E. P. H. Smith), Hope Street (Michael Beary), Noor (Rae Johnstone). —Reuter.

LEAGUE TENNIS

Chinese Recreation Club beat Hongkong Cricket Club 8-1, in the First Division of the Lawn Tennis League yesterday.

Tsui Wai-pui and Szejo Bick (CRC) beat T. J. Gould and P. S. M. Dew 6-2; beat A. Dow and Riddy 6-2.

Tsui Yan-pui and P. Kong (CRC) beat Goldman and Jones 6-2; beat Gould and Dew 6-4; beat Dow and Riddy 6-1.

Choy Tin-fuk and Choy Tin-wah (CRC) lost to Goldman and Jones 3-6; beat Gould and Dew 6-2; beat Dow and Riddy 6-3.

GOING THEIR SEPARATE WAYS



Jockey Orlan Brown still hangs on to the bridle of Charlottee as he is tossed from the saddle after clearing the last hurdle in the Hibler Purse hurdle race at New York's Belmont Park.

COMPTON AGAIN INJURED Cerdan Offered "Largest Purse Ever In Britain"

Gentlemen in Strong Position Against Players

London, July 15.—Denis Compton, who was injured when batting in the third Test last Saturday, received another nasty blow on the head in the Gentlemen versus Players match at Lords today. Struck on the back of the head by a sharp throw in from Wooler at short leg, he sank to the ground, but resumed batting after a few minutes' rest.

After playing the next ball he staggered in the crease, but insisted on carrying on, and in the next over hit Wooler for three fours. After being struck another painful blow on the shoulder, he was eventually out for 31.

The Players got a great start with a first century partnership of the season by Hutton and Washbrook but wickets went cheaper once this stand was broken, and at the close the Players, with four wickets in hand, were still 73 behind the Gentlemen's total of 260 for nine declared. Kenneth Cranston was in great form with the ball, taking three for 32 in 10 overs.

Four missed chances had enabled the Gentlemen to add 116 for the loss of five wickets in two hours before lunch. Norman Yardley, twice dropped, pulled and hooked strongly in getting 61 out of 89 in 95 minutes. He hit ten fours in the Players' attack. Beder in one spell looked very difficult to play and he deserved better reward than four for 60.

At Worcester, Combined Services became the third side in the 30 years' history of first class cricket there to be dismissed for under a hundred in each innings. The second innings' harvest was reaped by Jackson, whose off spinners to a leg trap brought him six wickets for ten runs in 7.4 overs.

Norman Oldfield, who joined Northamptonshire from Lancashire at the start of the season, completed his third hundred in his last five innings against Kent today. Driving soundly, he hit one six and 12 fours.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

The close of play scores were: At Worcester: Worcestershire beat Combined Services by an innings and 81 runs. (Combined Services 74 and 71 (Jackson 6 for 10); Worcestershire 226).

At Hove: Essex 213 (Avery 80, James Langridge 4 for 34) and 33 for one; Sussex 224 (Parks 51, Peter Smith 6 for 102).

At Lords: Gentlemen 260 for 9 declared (Yardley 61, Pearce 51, Beder 4 for 69); Players 193 for 6 (Hutton 59, Washbrook 63).

At Hull: Yorkshire 339 (Sellers 91); Glamorgan 178 for 8 (Parkhouse 103).

At Kennington Oval: Leicestershire 227 (Jackson 50); Surrey 60 for one.

At Portsmouth: Hampshire 248 and 19 for no wicket; Nottinghamshire 247 (Harris 70, Bailey 6 for 52).

PITCHER



Larned Bearce, 11, aims a horse shoe as he goes after a ringer at a Miami Beach, Florida, playground.

Cerdan Offered "Largest Purse Ever In Britain"

London, July 15.—Lew Burston, American representative for Marcel Cerdan, today announced that he is considering the "largest purse ever offered a boxer in Britain" to match the European Middleweight champion with the British titleholder, Dick Turpin.

Burston said the offer was made by promoter Jack Solomons, for a fight in London in August or September.

Cerdan has already signed to meet Tony Zale for the world's middleweight title in New York sometime this fall.

The Frenchman is scheduled to leave for the United States to begin training about August 1, and Burston said that he would reach some decision before then.

He declined to discuss the possibility that Cerdan might fight Turpin—the first negro to hold the British title—before his date with Zale. —United Press.

At Wembley the eyes of the World will be fixed on—

Lennart Strand

By LARS OTTOSSON

If Lennart Strand, Sweden's wonder miller, never achieved the impossible feat of "running with the hare and hunting with the hounds," he certainly graduated to the pursuers' ranks from his early role of "hare." Sweden and the world first realised his possibilities as a result of his performances as pacemaker to Gunder Haegg and Arne Andersson.

He was already twenty and had made a name for himself as an ornamental man when he joined the M.A.I. club in Malmö.

Strand worked as a compositor on a newspaper in Malmö. As a side line he played the piano and gave a concert of modern music in Stockholm a year ago. The paper for which he works moved him into the sports department, and he now writes his own sports column.

Strand made his debut as a half-miler, but experts soon found that the fragile pianist would do better over 1,500 m. Gunder Haegg had moved to Malmö, and joined M.A.I. He trained with Strand in the woods outside the town, and people in the know began to speak about the newcomer who one day might become a great runner.

Haegg trained his "hare," Arne Andersson, the other famous Swedish miller, had, so to speak, a share in Lennart, who launched them both on "several" of their usually successful attacks on the world records. They came within a second, or of the "dram" mile (4 m.). Strand's best time in 1944 was 3 mins. 55 secs. for the 1,500 m.

Within a season he leapt into world class, covering the 1,500 m. in 3 mins. 47 secs. in the very first race of the following year. He beat Lovelock's world record, but had to be satisfied with second place to Arne Andersson.

Gunder and Lennart continued to work together, preparing themselves to push the mile record below 4 mins. when the former "hare" suddenly found himself alone. Haegg and Andersson had been suspended. A little later they were declared non-amateurs.

He toured America, where Haegg had run a couple of years before, and became American champion. Back in Europe he collected the European Championship in Oslo, 1946.

Last year, on July 18, he covered the 1,500 m. in 3 mins. 43 secs., exactly equalling the world record time of Gunder Haegg. Neither Strand nor his runner-up Erikson had realised that they were travelling so fast. "We could have easily completed the mile inside four minutes," was Strand's comment after this race. Lennart took the Swedish Championship and had almost laid off when he accepted an invitation to Paris and suffered his first defeat in two years. Hanshøj won, Strand came in fifth.

There is only one thing standing between Strand and an Olympic gold medal—nerves. Before a race, every race, any race, he is as nervous as a debutante before her first ball, even if his opponents are second-rate. He has come out to start a race without a vest. His friends are afraid that he may one day appear without anything.

CHESS

Qualifying Tourney For World Title Challenge Starts

Stockholm, July 15.—The International Chess tournament opened here today with a short ceremony in the Golden Salon of Stockholm's Town Hall.

The President of the Town Hall, Carl-Albert Adersson, greeted the players and Folke Rogard, president of the Swedish Chess Association, formally opened the tournament.

Seatings began immediately. The following are matches on Friday night—the first player in each match takes white:

Sasely Tartakover, France, v Lajos Steiner, Australia; Mendel Najdorf, Argentina, v David Bronstein, Russia;

Kolov, Russia, v Trifunovic, Yugoslavia; Andriyas Lillenthal, Russia, v Salo Flohr, Russia;

Boleslawski, Russia, v Book, Finland; Igor Bondarevsky, Russia, v Vyacheslav Ragozin, Russia;

Abn Abe Yanofsky, Canada, v Pirc, Yugoslavia; Gosta Stoltz, Sweden, v Gilgoric, Yugoslavia;

E. Lundin, Sweden, v Gideon Stahlberg, Sweden;

Lawn Bowls Teams

The following will represent the Hongkong Football Club on Saturday:—

1st team v Kowloon Dock Club at home at 3.30 p.m.: A. D. Coleman, B. E. Bickford, C. H. Gough, K. Robertson (skip); J. S. Howell, J. O'Grady, J. Bradley, N. Bebbington (skip); B. A. Mansell, J. Hayward, Dr J. Selby, L. A. Collyer (skip).

2nd team v Prison Officers' Club at Stanley at 4 p.m.: R. Barker, A. Bailey, C. Carr, K. Farrow (skip); W. Ritchie, T. Morgan, C. Strange, G. Willerton (skip); L. Hamley, L. Strange, T. Waller, J. Dickson (skip).

FILIPINO CLUB TEAM

The following will represent the Filipino Club v IRC on Saturday (away) at 4 p.m.:

L. S. da Silva, R. J. Manalac, J. W. Lee, W. Field (skip); F. Rodriguez, A. Y. Lee, H. Y. Hsu, W. Orlay (skip); C. F. Lee, J. Delgado, John Cotton, Dan Rozario (skip).

Players are requested to meet at the Star Ferry wharf, Hongkong, not later than 3.30 p.m.

BUDAPEST TENNIS

Budapest, July 15.—Hungary's top-ranked Josef Asboth scored an easy victory today beating the Indian, Sumant Misra 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

American Budge Patty defeated young Hungarian Zoltan Katina 6-3, 6-2, 6-8, 6-2. —Associated Press.

STATUE OF MAN O' WAR



Plaster statue of Man O' War is viewed in pad-dock at New York's Belmont Park by Johnnie Loftus, who rode "Big Red" 10 times in 1919. It will be cast in bronze and erected at horse's grave in Lexington, Ky.

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"The little boys Muriel plays with are so rough—I wish there were nice little girls in our neighbourhood for her to mix with!"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Early-Play Larceny
Ekes Out a 3 N.T.

Hirsch	W	E	S	D	Dealer
A 1084	2	3	4	5	6
A 1003	7	8	9	10	11
72	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46
47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58
59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80	81	82
83	84	85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92	93	94
95	96	97	98	99	100

BY WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

FRED HIRSCH, playing with Harry J. Fishbein in the Eastern States Tournament in New York had to use early-play larceny to make today's hand.

East made the normal opening lead of the nine of spades. If he had opened a heart it would have been possible for East to have cash five hearts. But King-Jack-Queen contract is a dummy.

DUMB BELLS

HER HOUSE WHY HAS MANY STAINED GLASS WINDOWS? SHE DOESN'T CLEAN THEM.



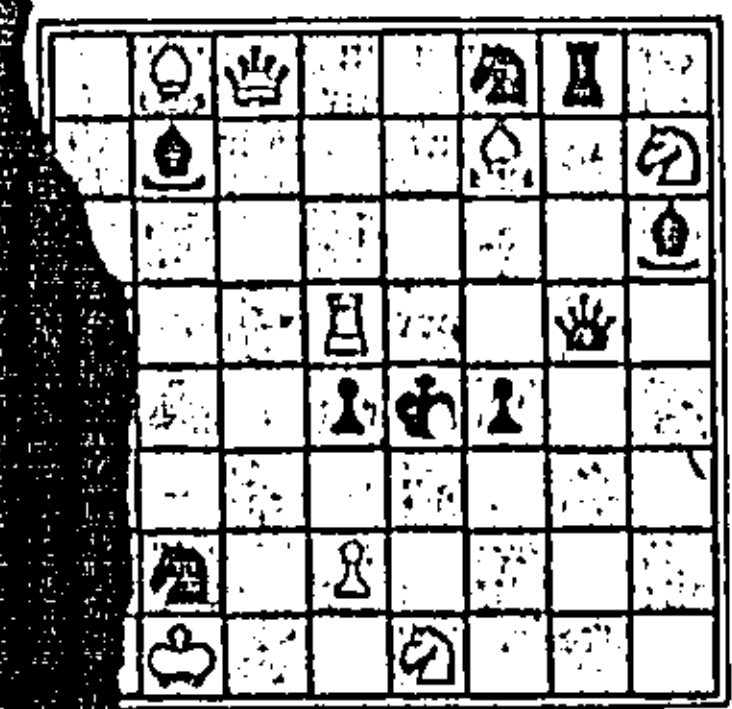
Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the four King Henrys of England around whom Shakespeare wrote plays.
2. In what city is there a famous square named Piazza San Pietro?
3. Locute Tarakan Island.
4. What is the plural of Madam?
5. Who is known as the "father of the modern short story?"
6. In military parlance what is salvo?

Answers on Column 4

CHESS PROBLEM

By ARTHUR A. PAUL
Black, 9 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

Solve to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

K-R3, 1... Kt-B2 (ch);
K-R4, 2... Kt-K5, any;
R-Kt1 (ch); 1... RXP; 2,
K-K4 (ch).

WORD

20. See 14 Down.
21. 22 and 23. Preposition. (4)
24. Neck-wear. (6)
25. Wood in which the barrel of a firearm is fixed. (6)
26. Fondles. (4)
- Down
1. and 10. Romeo's lover (anag.). (5)
2. However heated the passion, (9)
3. either sing or whistle. (6)
4. Outcome of a tea set. (7)
5. See 1 Across.
6. This man is a scavenger. (4)
7. Plus two. (3)
8. Great water movement that follows the apparent motion of the moon. (4-4)
9. 20 and 21. No doubt preceded the request to Richard to open the door. (3-1-1)
10. In animal bodies it contains morbid matter. (4)
11. Larking without dah. (3)
12. See 22 Across.

Solution of yesterday's puzzle: Across: 1. and 6. Haggled; 2. Haggled; 3. Haggled; 4. Haggled; 5. Haggled; 6. Haggled; 7. Haggled; 8. Haggled; 9. Haggled; 10. Haggled; 11. Haggled; 12. Haggled; 13. Haggled; 14. Haggled; 15. Haggled; 16. Haggled; 17. Haggled; 18. Haggled; 19. Haggled; 20. Haggled; 21. Haggled; 22. Haggled; 23. Haggled; 24. Haggled; 25. Haggled; 26. Haggled; 27. Haggled; 28. Haggled; 29. Haggled; 30. Haggled; 31. Haggled; 32. Haggled; 33. Haggled; 34. Haggled; 35. Haggled; 36. Haggled; 37. Haggled; 38. Haggled; 39. Haggled; 40. Haggled; 41. Haggled; 42. Haggled; 43. Haggled; 44. Haggled; 45. Haggled; 46. Haggled; 47. Haggled; 48. Haggled; 49. Haggled; 50. Haggled; 51. Haggled; 52. Haggled; 53. Haggled; 54. Haggled; 55. Haggled; 56. Haggled; 57. Haggled; 58. Haggled; 59. Haggled; 60. Haggled; 61. Haggled; 62. Haggled; 63. Haggled; 64. Haggled; 65. Haggled; 66. Haggled; 67. Haggled; 68. Haggled; 69. Haggled; 70. Haggled; 71. Haggled; 72. Haggled; 73. Haggled; 74. 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Sees U.S. For First Time

Letter From H.K. Sent
To Siam Premier

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